World Alliance News Letter

ol. XXV, No. 6 JUNE, 1949

The Need for Leadership

Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, Executive Secretary of the hurch Peace Union and the World Alliance, and r. Walter D. Head, President of the American Coun- l of the World Alliance, report that after a trip vering more than 6,500 miles, during which they isited not only five large and important cities of the liddle West and the West Coast but also a number f smaller cities and villages, and after talking with ll kinds of people, distinguished and undistinguished, here is evident a more hopeful and expectant attitude ot only towards the future of our country, but also wards the United Nations and world affairs in eneral.

They point out that this does not indicate any ailure to appreciate the tremendous problems which s yet remain unsolved or that the threat of another ar is still not removed from us, but they do feel that represents a marked improvement over the pessimism nd apathy which were prevalent six months ago.

The principle reason for this change for the better undoubtedly to be found in some of the recent ngible accomplishments of the United Nations and s specialized agencies. Among those which have made he greatest impression on public sentiment is the Dec- aration on Human Rights. This document, although ot yet binding, stands in the minds of many people, ven those who do not ordinarily bother to take much nterest in international relations, as a great step for- ard for mankind. The declaration may have assumed n peoples' minds a more important role than that hich, in its present preliminary stage is fully justified ut it is something which the man in the street can nderstand — something which appeals to his sense f fair play and to which he can turn as an escape rom his feeling of cynicism and apathetic hope- ssness.

Other U.N. accomplishments which are meeting ith wide approval are the admission of Israel as the 9th member of the U.N. and the agreement on the fting of the Berlin Blockade.

Still another basis for improved feeling is to be ound in the growing appreciation and hearty ap- roval of the work of the specialized agencies of the J.N., particularly UNESCO. In San Bernardino, Cali- rnia, a group of young people — mostly students — re engaged in no fewer than 20 projects all aimed at preading interest and creating a wider understanding f UNESCO. Another group is occupied with forming an international amateur short-wave radio club in order to give people, particularly the young people of the world, an opportunity to talk to each other directly and freely. In this connection, it should be noted that the generally interested and constructive attitude of youth groups deserves special commendation. They are a keen lot, and do not propose to allow themselves to drift blindly into another war. "Leave pessimism and discouragement to the older generation, we are determined to do something about it".

In the matter of spreading information about the U.N., many of the public schools are doing a highly commendable job. Nearly all school systems have recognized in one form or another that education for world citizenship is essential for the world of today and tomorrow. In Los Angeles, for example, there are teachers who give their full time to developing UNESCO programs and helping to carry them out.

From this and many similar incidents it is evident that if "peace begins in the minds of men" an encouraging start has been made — one which will ultimately lead to a better and brighter world.

An additional favorable factor noted by our reporters is the improved relationship between the World Federalists and the U.N. supporters. Where once there was an attitude of rivalry and derogation between them, there is now evident a desire to cooperate and a realization that both are seeking the same ultimate goal. Their methods of approach to this goal will continue to differ, but they are coming to feel that they can and should supplement, rather than hinder each other by harmful competition for public support.

In every meeting held during this trip the women greatly outnumbered the men in attendance, with a preponderant number of church women who always do more than their full share. Of course it will be said women have more time to attend conferences and help plan programs of action than do men, but the fact remains that men do find time to do the things in which they are really interested. In world affairs men in the community take far too lightly their responsibility. Too few clergymen, businessmen and labor leaders participate in these community efforts. There is on their part an apparent failure to appreciate fully the role of leadership which should be theirs in this greatest crusade of modern times — the crusade for peace and security.

(*Continued on page* 7)

Items of Interest

In Memoriam

Dr. Samuel H. Trexler, who died Monday, May 30, 1949, was for fifty years a minister of the Lutheran church, honored by many for the high position he held, and more for what he was himself. His was an expansive soul, embracing all races and conditions of men. He was loved and revered for his sterling worth, exalted service, keen sense of humor, and a true sense of humility. Dr. Trexler was an honored member of the executive committee of the World Alliance. The officers and associates of the organization mourn for him and will hold him long in their memories.

Intercollegiate Institute on the U.N.

The American Association for the United Nations has announced the fourth annual institute sponsored by the Collegiate Council for the UN. A full program of activities has been planned under the leadership of Dr. Wallace W. Taylor of New York State Teachers College, who is serving as Educational Director.

Members of the institute will have an opportunity to study the various councils and committees at work at Lake Success. They will meet with delegates, with members of the UN Secretariat and with the U. S. Mission to the United Nations. Authoritative speakers will present UN problems and accomplishments. The institute will meet at Finch College, New York, from June 19 to June 25.

The World at Work

Published by Rotary International

To those who could understand the United Nations — its impressive constructive accomplishments and its panorama of projects for the improvement of world social and economic conditions, it is a pleasure to recommend *The World at Work* just published by Rotary International.

This pamphlet which is a reprint and enlargement of an earlier publication "In the Minds of Men" contains 150 pages divided into three general sections: the economic and social provisions of the United Nations Charter, its 13 specialized agencies, the Economic and Social Council with its 13 subsidiary commissions. Following all but two or three of 30 main topics each treated in clear, simple style, is a section called "Comments and questions, providing more than sufficient material for many club programs or for discussion groups at all levels.

A number of world picturegraphs add to the attractiveness and the ease of understanding.

Those who are so ready to point out the failure of the United Nations would do well to read this little volume from cover to cover. If they did they could not fail to be impressed by the many constructive tasks in which men of widely differing racial and pol backgrounds are proving their willingness and a to cooperate for human betterment. The part these projects play in providing a long range bas peace can hardly be over-estimated.

If as stated by Albert Einstein in an introdu statement "A new type of thinking is essential if kind is to survive and move to higher levels" *World at Work* provides a good point of depa

It would make a fine reference and study tex every class in Social Studies in our schools and leges and also rates a priority in the reading o those who are interested in a world to live in — and tomorrow.

Thanks

In behalf of Dr. Walter D. Head, President o World Alliance, and Dr. Atkinson, General Sec of the Church Peace Union, we want to thank Elsie Jensen of Los Angeles, Bishop Parsons and Philip Schwartz of San Francisco, Mrs. Walter Pr Seattle, and Bishop Moulten and Miss Mary Allen of Salt Lake City for their great efficiency helpfulness in arranging and following throug details of the recent visit to their cities. In al places visited, every detail was worked out care These splendid executives are working coopera not only with the local office of the United N Association, but with the Church Peace Union World Alliance, as well as with other organiz in the community that are supporting so abl United Nations and its subsidiary organization them and to their associates is extended our s thanks and appreciation.

United Nations Study Kit

To meet the increasing demand for a selecti United Nations publications which will provide material giving a general and well-rounded ground to the United Nations, the UN Depar of Public Information has issued a Study Kit.

This "United Nations Study Kit No. 1," cont careful selection of current United Nations bo bulletins and pamphlets which present a clea interesting account of how the United Nations related agencies came into being, how they wo what they are doing. The Kit material provid only the basic, essential information necessary ginning students of the United Nations, but also detailed and comprehensive material of inter teachers, discussion group leaders and ad students.

The Study Kit is in a form suitable for ca to lectures or meetings or for use in the ho public library. It sells at $1.00 and is obtainabl Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, Ne City and the Ryerson Press of Toronto, Canad

The Rise and Fall of the Good Neighbor Policy

by SAMUEL GUY INMAN, Specialist in Latin American Affairs, former Adviser to the Department of State, Visiting Professor, University of Kentucky.

In all history no government ever made in so short a time a more profound change in its policy toward its nearby neighbors than the United States did in its relations to the other American republics from the early 1930's to the close of the Second World War.

Never was there such close cooperation between the countries of a whole continent as between the American republics in fighting the war. The United States poured machines and technicians into Latin America, and those republics changed their whole economy in order to produce enormous quantities of raw materials without which our factories and fighting men would have been powerless to seize the offensive. Likewise, without the protection of the U. S. Armed Forces operating in the strategic bases loaned by Latin America, the southern countries could not have protected themselves from invasion by Axis forces. But today that cooperation is like a beautiful vase that has slipped from our hands and crashed to the floor.

The latest break in the Good Neighbor Policy is connected with the Rio de Janeiro Defense Pact. That treaty, signed in October, 1947, bound the American Republics jointly to defend the Americas. It became the model for the new North Atlantic Pact. There is one fundamental difference. That is in the overwhelmingly important matter of armaments. Article III of the Atlantic Pact pledges the contracting powers "separately and jointly, by means of continuous and effective self help and mutual aid will maintain and develop their individual capacity to resist armed attack."

This promise by all the North Atlantic nations to effect immediately a great program for increasing their armaments was resisted at Rio. To make sure that the Rio Pact was not in any sense a program for increased military strength, the Latin Americans had passed a resolution which stated that "Nothing in this treaty should justify the maintenance of armed forces beyond that necessary for the common interests of peace and security."

Unfortunately, in spite of that resolution, the Rio Pact has been followed by greatly enlarged activities of our military in increasing the military power of Latin American Republics. The work of the United States Military Missions now carried on in practically every southern Republic is supplemented by the visits to the United States of such military leaders as the Commander-in-Chief of Argentina.

Perhaps the principle reason for the tragic fall of the Good Neighbor Policy is that today it seems to be directed by minor officials in the Department of State and gets practically no attention from those who formerly made and sustained the policy at its high level — the President, the Secretary of State, the Under Secretary, an assistant Secretary of State, a special Political Advisor, the last two of whom gave their whole time to Latin American affairs.

Fortunately, the appointment of Dean Acheson brings to the Department a man trained in diplomacy and passionately interested in democracy. Unfortunately, neither he nor his chief, President Truman, is primarily interested in Inter-American affairs. Starting with this simple fact, the following steps are suggested to rescue the Good Neighbor Policy, which a decade ago made the U.S. the most highly regarded government in Latin America:

1. Return to the custom of having an Assistant Secretary of State, who thoroughly understands Inter-American problems, give his whole time to that subject.
2. Restore the eminently successful policy of Consultation on the highest levels between Washington and governments of other republics.
3. Cease the glorification of fascist American dictatorships. While continuing formal relations with those already reorganized, our government should give a clear indication that it does not approve their tactics.
4. Begin at the coming Buenos Aires Economic Conference to redeem Washington's many promises to aid Latin America in raising her standard of living.
5. Give careful attention of policy-making members of this Government to the development of the newly constructed Organization of American States and the Pan American Union.
6. Cease recent indications that the Department of State is inclining toward a return to the discredited policy of protecting big business.
7. Return to an inclusive program of educational, scientific and cultural activities. As an aid, staff our Latin American Embassies with public servants who understand new currents of continental justice and world freedom.

As soon as Secretary of State Acheson, for whom I have the highest regard, received his appointment, I sent him the above seven suggestions. The first point has been accepted and we may expect any day the announcement of a new Assistant Secretary of State who will give his whole time to Latin American affairs. That step alone may mean a general move toward carrying out most of the other suggestions which Secretary Acheson seems to favor in principle.

We must recognize before it is too late that as many battles — political as well as military — have been lost by neglecting the rear as have been gained by centering attention on the front. On any basis of winning the diplomatic, the cold, or the hot war toward which the world seems rushing, we fail to strengthen our historic lines on this continent at our peril.

On the Political Front

General Assembly Summary

The General Assembly session closed on May 18, and Secretary General Trygve Lie declared: "Hopes for peace are brighter and faith in the United Nations is stronger than for a long time." Both the Assembly President, Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, and Mr. Lie emphasized at the closing meeting that the United Nations had played an important role in easing the East-West crisis, especially with respect to the Berlin situation.

Among the major decisions reached by the General Assembly were the following: (1) Israel was admitted into the UN. (2) A news-gathering convention was approved, which aims to outlaw peacetime censorship. (3) A move to permit the return of ambassadors and ministers to Spain while the Franco regime remains in power was defeated. (4) A 14-nation committee was set up to study the methods of establishing a small UN guard for protective duty with UN missions in the field. (5) The Assembly urged the Big Five voluntarily to moderate the use of the veto, suggesting that they agree not to use the veto in such matters as admission of new members, appointment of commissions of inquiry, and pacific settlement of disputes. (6) South Africa was called upon to meet with India in a round-table conference to discuss India's complaint that South Africa discriminates against Asiatic and Negro inhabitants. (7) An Anglo-Italian agreement for the disposition of the Italian colonies was rejected, and further discussion deferred to the September session of the Assembly.

The Four-Power, Paris Meeting

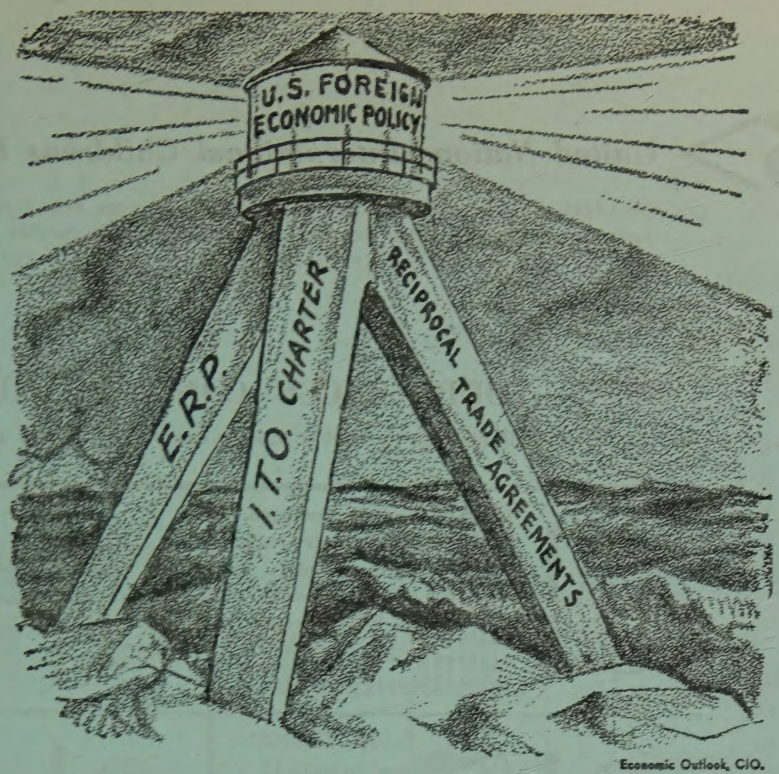
The Big Four Foreign Ministers' Council meeting in Paris, the sixth in four years, opened in a different diplomatic atmosphere from the previous sessions. At this time the western powers are unified. The situation in Europe, moreover, has markedly changed since the last meeting in London 18 months ago: European economic recovery has made significant advances under the Marshall Plan, the air lift dramatically mitigated the effects of the Berlin blockade, Italy and France curbed Communist upheavals, the North Atlantic Pact has been drafted, and the West has begun to rearm. During the same period the economic situation in the eastern zone of Germany worsened radically.

Soon after the Paris meeting convened, a four-item agenda was adopted: (1) problems of German unity, (2) the Berlin situation, including the currency issue, (3) a peace treaty for Germany, and (4) an Austrian peace treaty. During the preliminary sparring, the Soviet delegate, Mr. Andrei Y. Vishinsky, proposed the reestablishment of the Allied Control Council, with the veto to be operative, and an all-German economic body to exercise economic and administrative control under the Allied Council. The western powers favored the return to the status quo ante only if the veto were abolished. They further negatived Mr. Vishins proposals that Russia participate in control of Ruhr and that the USSR receive $10 billion in re ations. The Western ministers countered with proposal that the eastern zone be joined to the t western zones to make a unified Germany — the b of the unification to be the Bonn Constitution. (phasis was placed on freedom of the person, free of elections, and independence of the judiciary.) new occupation statute would be written whereby Germans would be given wide administrative po but the Big Four would retain certain controls, inc ing those involving security. The Military Gov ment would be ended and a four-power high com sion would exercise certain over-all control functi decisions to be reached in most instances by majo vote. . . . Qualified observers at the Paris mee claim, however, that the Soviet delegation manif aims to achieve only a limited economic agreem not the political and economic unification of Germ

Asia Continues in Ferment

As the Chinese Communist armies capture Shan and continue their southward drive, the rest of world endeavors to determine a revised policy to r the new situation in China. It is understood that United States and British governments have agree coordinate their policies, and at the same time e for their planning the support of European nat with interests in the Far East and certain Far Eas countries. The basis of the developing polic Asia is said to include (1) the attainment of a w ing agreement with Chinese Communists and the formation of a united front among non-C munist Asian states, aimed to halt Communism, not designated to offer military protection in So east Asia. Some moot questions are being face policy-makers: Shall Japan be included in a "un front" program? Shall any further aid be given t Nationalist government? What will be the rela between the United Nations and a Communist Ch

The unrest throughout all of Southeast Asia cl calls for a unified and consistent policy that deals the region as a whole, both economically and tically. *Burma* is still torn by anarchy; and *M* struggles for economic self-sufficiency while its ernment fights insurgent forces. In *Indo-China* French have changed the status of Cochin China a colony to an autonomous territory. In *Siam* a Chinese minority stirs unrest. Since the successfu come of preliminary negotiations between the N lands and *Indonesia* at Batavia on May 7, some gress has been reported. The UN Commissio Indonesia is trying to work out details for the tr of authority in the Jogjakarta area from the Du the Republic.



Economic Outlook, CIO.

International Trade Organization

The International Trade Organization charter pres-tly before the U. S. Congress for adoption or rejec-on makes the first attempt in history to apply uni-rm principles of fair dealing to the international ade of private enterprise and public enterprise. It o makes the first attempt, through inter-govern-ental action, to eliminate the abuses arising from e operations of international monopolies and cartels. spells out, for the first time, a code of principles to ntrol the formation and operation of intergovern-ental commodity agreements. It marks the first recog-tion, in an international instrument, of the inter-pendence of national programs for the stabilization production and international programs for the eration of trade. It recognizes the interdependence international private investment and the economic velopment of backward areas and emphasizes the portance of such development to the well-being all the peoples of the world.

Behind the charter's many chapters and its scores of ticles, there lies a simple truth. The world will be better place to live in if nations, instead of taking ilateral action, without regard to the interests of hers, will adopt and follow common principles and ter into consultation when interests come into nflict.

The International Trade Organization will deal th questions that nations have always held to be of e greatest importance. It will seek resolutions for oblems that have all too often been a source of itations and ill will. It will serve as a center where e peoples of the world, with their diversity of onomic interests, can meet on common ground. The O will complete the structure of international economic cooperation. It will add strength to the United Nations.

The ITO is based upon the so called Havana Charter, which was adopted in 1948 by twenty-two countries, but before it can become effective it must be ratified by the legislatures of these countries. So far not a single one has done so and it is believed that they are waiting to see what the United States will do. How important the ITO is may be judged by the following quotation: "World organization for security is essential but to succeed it must rest upon continuous international participation in economic affairs". (W. L. Clayton, *Forward to a Charter for World Trade.*)

All who are sincerely concerned with enduring peace should familiarize themselves with the role of the economic in its practical realization and with the general purposes of the Havana Charter. Having done so, it is to be hoped that they will help in every way by stirring up public support for the charter and by helping to have it adopted by the United States Senate. Should the Senate fail to do this, not only international trade but other causes of world peace itself will receive a serious setback.

The charter of the International Trade Organization is worthy of the support of all those who believe that peace and progress may be pursued by enabling the people of the world to secure the means to a better life. — Secretary of State, Dean Acheson.

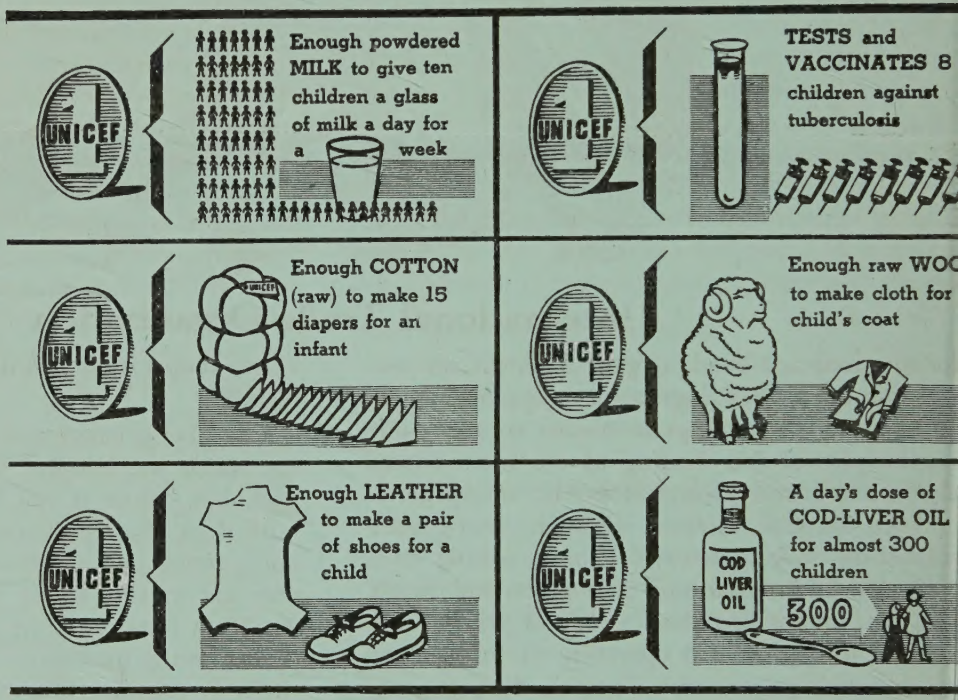
A committee of prominent United States business men, headed by William L. Batt, is giving its wholehearted support to the ITO, and are urging other business men to do the same.

FOCUS> *United Nations International Childrens Emergency Fun*

The April issue of the News Letter carried a full page article on UNICEF. Due, howeve the precarious future of the organization, we are printing further information. Unless addi funds are forthcoming, UNICEF program will be drastically curtailed or discontinued.

WHAT YOUR UNICEF CONTRIBUTION WILL BUY

Each coin symbol = dollar equivalent in any currency.



UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDRENS EMERGENCY FUN

NEW YORK — PARIS — NANKING

UNICEF is an international cooperative for children. Its mandate from the General Assembly is distribution "on the basis of need, without discrimination because of race, creed, nationality or political belief."

UNICEF Program includes:

1. Four and one half million daily supplementary meals (milk, fats, cod liver oil) to children, nursing and pregnant mothers.
2. Vaccinating campaign against T.B. in children.
3. Supplying cotton, wool and leather for children's clothes.
4. Training courses in social pediatrics.
5. Increasing safe milk supply by aiding establishment of milk drying and pasteurization plants.
6. Emergency relief to Arab and Jewish refugee children and mothers.
7. Fighting children's diseases.
8. An anti-syphilis program.

The United States has contributed $54,000,0 UNICEF over a period of 3 years. It contributes matching basis of $2.57 for every foreign *governm* $1.00 contribution. About 20 million dollars a priated by the U. S. remains unused due to the m ing principle. Much of this could be used by UN if: (1) other governments contribute substan before July 1; (2) if the U. S. would make ava beyond July 1, 1949 the unused appropriation; o if the 2.57 to 1 matching principle is expand include *individual* as well as governmental appr tions to UNICEF.

* * *

You or your organization may contribute di UNICEF by sending donations to United N Childrens Emergency Fund, 405 East 42nd New York 17, N. Y.

F. A. O. in Latin America

tin America, because of potential agricultural th and the needs of its people is a challenge that l and Agricultural Organization has not shirked. ling the establishment of a permanent regional for Latin America the agency has worked through four Latin American members of the F.A.O. ncil and delegates to the UN from other Latin ıtries.

.O. At Work

nder this tentative set-up F.A.O. has been making reciable progress in the groundwork necessary an effective and well-rounded future program. ı summary it has undertaken the following:

1. F.A.O. has established a Forestry Working Group for Latin America. Plans are being laid for cooperative development of the continent's wealth of forest resources.
2. An officer of F.A.O.'s Nutrition Division is consulting with specialists in each of the countries of the area, collecting information on what is being done toward carrying out F.A.O. recommendations. He is laying the groundwork, as well, for a Latin American Nutrition Conference to take place in Rio de Janeiro in 1950.
3. A representative of F.A.O. is investigating the possibility of a conference to establish a Latin American Fisheries Council.
4. The Agriculture Division hopes to arrange for a demonstration and training project in storage, including a complete storage operation from the fields or port of entry of grain up to the final distribution to consumers.

llaboration with UN Economic Commission

5. F.A.O. has contributed several members to the joint F.A.O.-UN Economic Commission for Latin America Working Party which has been surveying the 20 Latin American republics investigating shortages of agricultural requisites.
6. At the request of the Government of Guatemala, F.A.O. sent an entomologist to that country to recommend measures for dealing with the invasion of migratory locusts. F.A.O. has preliminary plans for a conference in the Central American area to stimulate and aid the governments to cooperate in the attack on the locust problem, which is essentially a regional one.
7. Other plans of F.A.O. for Latin America include the holding of a conference of technical specialists on breeding of livestock suitable to tropical environments and the encouragement of the establishment of a livestock disease and pest reporting system for the region.

(*Continued from page* 1)

The churches, although many of them have an areness of present world conditions, seem unable far to implement this adequately by appropriate ion. This observation is not made in a carping or sympathetic spirit. Many individual church mem- s are carrying their full load and more. However, churches are not really alive to the danger which eatens us and to the necessity of meeting it with courageous and positive attitudes. Everywhere there is expressed the need for spiritual resurgence as a background for world peace. This need is felt not only by churchly people, but also to a striking degree by those who do not ordinarily interest themselves in organized religion.

Pastors are busy men. Usually they are obliged to work with inadequate budgets and to do two or more men's work, but nevertheless even these conditions are not sufficient to free them from responsibility for greater leadership in times like these. It is a well known fact that no great project can succeed unless it has the full cooperation of the churches.

Some weeks ago an important Protestant church conference was held in Cleveland. At that meeting, under strong leadership and approval by both clerical and lay representatives, a program was adopted "to stem the current drift towards war and to establish a just and lasting peace". It remains to be seen what the churches as such will do to translate these resolutions into action.

There are about 150,000 pastors of all ranks and religious affiliations in the United States. If only a third of them were really alert to the dangers and joined a crusade for peace, their churches, temples and synagogues would at once become power houses of moral and spiritual leadership.

Of the representatives of business and labor, much the same can be said as we have said to the churchmen. These men of affairs are almost without exception animated by high principles and an honest desire to cooperate for the welfare of their country and of their fellow men, but most of them seem not to realize that another war may well mean the end of the American way of life. Both seem so far "unable to see the forest because of the trees". Both tend to view international matters and religious matters as unrealistic — something which they are too busy to bother with — not realizing that the rights of both labor and capital are completely dependent upon the four freedoms. Both have a vital stake in all efforts for the preservation of peace and should manifest this fact by much greater activity in support of the United Nations.

The report closes on a note of encouragement and hope for the future. Here and there, there are clear signs of decline in economic activity, but this was more or less anticipated and there is great confidence that the situation can and will be met successfully. Many even feel that some recession is necessary as a means of bringing us all "back to normalcy" after the artificial inflation of the war years. America, in spite of all that has happened, is still peopled by hard-working, enterprising and God-fearing men and women. On both the national and international levels they are eager for leadership — a stronger and more dynamic leadership than they are now getting.

Suggested Reading

A Short History of the Middle East by George E. Kirk. Public Affairs Press, Washington, D. C. 301 pages. $3.75.

Recent events have made Americans more conscious of the strategically important Middle East. The power struggle between great nations over that area, the frequent revolutions, the disputes between Arab and Jews are nothing new. Mr. Kirk's book makes this amply clear. In a dispassionate and factual way he traces the development of the Middle East and its difficult problem of adjusting itself to the impact of Western civilization and of the theory of Russian Communism.

Confucius, The Man and The Myth by H. C. Creel. The John Day Company, New York. 363 pages. $5.00

This penetrating survey of Confucius and Confucianism will appear both to the general reader as well as to sinologists. Confucius, we learn, never suggested putting the government into the hands of the masses. He advocated control by those persons who, after intense political, social and scholastic training, had proved themselves capable of being practical, yet idealistic, leaders with the welfare of all mankind foremost in their every thought and action.

The Bible and Human Rights by Kathleen W. MacArthur. Published by The Woman's Press, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York. 80 pages. $.60.

This is a most interesting and valuable discussion. In the pamphlet, divided into 7 chapters, we have the answers from the Bible to the President's Committee on Civil Rights.

Ideological Differences and World Order, edited by F. S. C. Northrop. Yale University, New Haven. 486 pages. $4.50.

The purpose of these studies is to give attention to the methods suggested by the contemporary social sciences and the philosophy of culture for the removal of obstacles to world order. The present day world ideologies are analyzed by twenty-one competent lawyers, philosophers, physicists, artists, historians and critics.

Slavonic Encyclopaedia, edited by Joseph S. Roucek. Philosophical Library, New York. 1500 pages. $18.50.

This is the first attempt in English to provide an encylopaedia which would open the door to the Slavonic world. Among the headings are Education, Folklore, Historiography, Languages, Literature, Politics and Government, Socialism, Biographies of famous Slovaks, etc.

Religion and Education Under the Constitution by James M. O'Neill. Harper & Bros., New York. 338 pages. $4.00.

This volume lists and discusses the recent Court decisions having to do with the problem of separation of church and state according to the Federal Constitution.

Current Readings on International Relations No. IV by Norman Padelford, Editor, Addison-Wesley Press, Cambridge. 273 pages. $1.50.

In this and the preceeding three volumes, Professor Padelford has attempted to assemble many of the most important articles and speeches bearing on the United Nations. In view of the fact that nobody could possibly cover all the material which has appeared on this subject, a compendium, especially one of which covers almost every phase of the subject and in which the topics are conveniently grouped for ready reference is most welcome, especially to lecturers and students, for whom these readings are especially intended.

Now to Live by Ralph W. Sockman. Abington-Cokesbury Press, New York. 214 pages. $2.00.

This outstanding clergyman is known by millions as the preacher of the National Radio Pulpit. He is also minister of Christ Church, New York, a distinguished author and lecturer, and President of the Church Peace Union. The volume is a collection of twenty-five of his radio sermons. In them the reader will find an inspiring message of hope. In them too, one will find the simplicity, the wit and the vigor that have made Dr. Sockman one of the leading Protestant clergymen.

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